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OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
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Price (including Postage) to any
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per annum.

No. 17,071.

號一月二年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1918.

日丁亥歲年七國民華中

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SOLE AGENTS,
A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 616



NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
"WHICH HAS COVERED THE SHIPS OF"
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
\$23,970,367.
Authorized Capital \$4,000,000.
Subscribed Capital \$4,000,000.
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500.
Reserve Fund \$2,537,047.
Life & Annuity Funds \$17,567,590.
Sinking Fund Account \$23,970,367.
Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,456.
Life and Annuity Branches \$2,141,583.
Revenue Marine Department \$37,228.
Other Receipts \$48,840.
\$5,539,223.
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

STREET CARS

8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAY

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAY

Kwai Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, "AMERICAN" Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
Season tickets will be issued until
October, thereafter, they are issued in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compostable notes
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
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Steam and Motor Vessels.
Steel Building Work of every Description,
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STEAMERS.

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Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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\$3.00 per 100

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of 200 tons weight.
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SHIPWY: SHAMPOO, KOWLOON, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 2.
Telegrams: KWONG HIP LUNG CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING NA, Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—
AGENTS:
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rooms, Roof Garden.
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Manager.

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IT WHILE AWAY.

From \$1.25 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE REVOLT OF GERMAN
LABOUR.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31.
The Cologne Gazette states that
the strikers at Berlin have elected
a Workers' Council of 500 which has
appointed an Executive of ten men
and one woman, in addition to six
Socialist Deputies, including Herr
Lederer, and Herr Scheidemann.

This Executive sent a deputation
of workers to the Minister Walther
to protest against the prohibition of
a meeting. The Minister, however,
refused to negotiate with the work-
ers, whereupon a deputation of two
Deputies insisted on his receiving
the workers.

Herr Walther has not yet an-
nounced his decision.

A "HOLIDAY STRIKE."

LONDON, Jan. 31.
A telegram from Amsterdam states
that some of the German papers
describe the strike as a "holiday
strike," limited to three days.

A SIGNIFICANT RESTRICTION.
A telegram from Geneva states
that nobody has been permitted to
cross the frontier from Germany since
Tuesday morning.

THE FIRST GERMAN SOVIET.

According to private reports, the
situation became menacing when
Herr Walther refused to confer with
the strike leaders. The Central
Strike Committee of Berlin which
is the first German Soviet, has been
sitting continuously since Monday.

FOUR GERMAN NEWSPAPERS
SUPPRESSED.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31.
The Tagblatt, Vorwarts, Post
and Deutsche Zeitung have been
suppressed.

VIENNA PAPER'S WARNING TO
GERMANY.

THE DESIRE FOR PEACE IN
AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Jan. 31.
A significant article in the Vienna
Arbeiter Zeitung declares that the
rulers of Germany have aroused a
fierce hand against Germany, the
world-wide.

The paper says: "No nation can
force another nation from the outside
to continue a war full of sacrifices,
when it wishes to end and can have
peace. Berlin must reckon with the
desire for peace so powerfully mani-
fested in Austria."

AN APPEAL BY HINDENBURG.

LONDON, Jan. 31.
A telegram from Amsterdam states
that an appeal by Field-Marshal von
Hindenburg has been placed in
Berlin, stating that the least stop-
page of work will mean a great
weakening of Germany's defensive
strength and would be an unpardon-
able crime and sin against the army,
especially the men in the trenches.

HINDENBURG HOOTED.

LONDON, Jan. 31.
A telegram from Amsterdam states
that a Socialist meeting in Frankfurt
was separated, cheering Dr. Liebk-
necht and hooting Field-Marshal
von Hindenburg.

CIVIL WAR IN ASTRACHAN.

Petrograd, Jan. 31.
Civil war has broken out in
Astrakhan.
[Astrakhan is one of the Russian
Governments. It has a area of 90,000
square miles and a population of
1,000,000.]

ATTEMPTED AIR-RAID ON
PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 31.
Hostile aircraft attacked the
northern outskirts of Paris at mid-
night on Wednesday.
Several bombs were dropped,
doing some damage.
The enemy encountered a vigorous
barrage.
The raid is still in progress.

BRAZIL'S CO-OPERATION.

THE FLEET FOR EUROPEAN
WATERS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 31.
Admiral Fronti has been appointed
Commander of the Brazilian Fleet
which will co-operate in European
waters.
Brazil is also sending aviators to
England.

[According to the latest available list
there are in the Brazilian Fleet four
armoured ships, two of them being battle-
ships of nearly 20,000 tons, built in
England in 1909 and 1910. Brazil also
has eight small cruisers, 15 gunboats, 14
destroyers and a few submarines.]

THE BALKAN FRONT.

THE GREEK ARMY TO CO-OPERATE.

ATHENS, Jan. 31.
At a banquet given in honour of
General Guillaumat, the new Allied
Generalissimo at Salonika, M. Veni-
zelos said that General Guillaumat's
arrival there proved the baselessness
of the absurd enemy rumours to the
effect that the Balkan Front would
be abandoned, or weakened. On
the contrary, General Guillaumat's
appointment proved the growing im-
portance of the Entente attached to the
Balkan Front, which besides being
the sole barrier to invasion would
later on serve as a starting point for
vigorous action in which the Hellenic
Army would share in the liberation
of its territory and the restoration of
Serbia.

General Guillaumat, replying, said
there was nothing more certain than
that on this front, as on other Allied
fronts, there can be no question of
retiring.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S
SPEECH.

DENOUNCED BY THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

A Russian political statement cir-
culated by wireless from Brest-Litovsk
denounces Count Hertling's speech.
It describes him as a Jesuit, a re-
actionary from head to foot, and a
friend of the Junkers and the clergy.
It declares that the Entente's refusal
to enter into peace negotiations was
sufficiently explained by the German
Government's self-confessed annexa-
tionist aims, the Entente being afraid
to fall into highwayman's hands.

THE FINNISH REPUBLIC.

Petrograd, Jan. 31.

A Provisional Revolutionary Govern-
ment, consisting mostly of
Labourites, has been established at
Helsingfors, and a Central Council
replaces the Senate which has been
abolished.

A President has been elected.

FINLAND'S WHITE GUARDS
FIGHTING.

The White Guards continue their
successful fighting in Northern Fin-
land and are disarming the Russian
troops.
The railways have been disorgan-
ised and it is believed that the
Finnish diplomats will be unable
to proceed beyond Jorjok on the
Petrograd-Helsingfors line.

INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 4th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th January to 5th February, 1918, both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, Jan. 24, 1918.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th February to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1918.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on SATURDAY, 9th February, 1918, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 4th to SATURDAY, 9th February, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for the
KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Jan. 30, 1918.

ALFRED BYNDMAN

43 Wyndham Street
Has for sale
CARBON PAPER at \$1.00 per dozen
RIBBONS at \$1.50 each.

UNDERTAKES to clean and repair
Typewriters at \$12.50 per machine
per annum.
For particulars apply to the above
address.
Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1917.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATT) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the COAL HARBOUR
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to supply
coal for best quality SILIMPOPON
COAL (either cargo or bunkers)
are exempt from payment of all Port
charges.

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favour-
ably with the better grades of Japanese
Coal and gives good results on a very
moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or
BANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPO-
PON COAL (either cargo or bunkers)
are exempt from payment of all Port
charges.

All Seaboard Steamers are certified along-
side the Company's wharf where there is a
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low
water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibutu Bay (Seaboard Har-
bour) Prices and all other information
concerning the Port can be had on
application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowi Harbour Coal
Company, Limited.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 123, Des Vaux Road Centre,
Top Floor,
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Telephone No. 1833.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.
All Electric Traction, Pass Entrance,
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 273
Telegrams: KEDW
YONGKONG, J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL,
HONGKONG.TWO GRAND
CONCERTS

SATURDAY, 2nd

and

THURSDAY, 7th Feb.,

at 9.15 p.m.

A. MIROVITCH
(PIANO)M. PIASTRO
(VIOLIN)

BOOKING AT

MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES:

\$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

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CORNEB BEEF

AND

CORNEB PORK.

PUT UP IN KEDS AND BARRELS
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EXPORT OR STRAIGHT USE.THE ANDERSON
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HONGKONG.

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and engineering works. Largest and
best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880).

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TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of

the late SIEN TING.

14, D'ARQUER STREET.

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Consultation free.



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Tins of

25 and 50

and in

Boxes of

10 Cigars.



Stocked

by all

Tobacconists.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD

THE AMERICAN VIEW.

NEW SHIPPING AND THE
SUBMARINE.

THE "LIBERTY" MOTOR.

The shipping problem is discussed
optimistically enough in the American
papers just to hand. "English speakers
and writers persist, in spite of all
evidence, in saying the things that are
of the greatest encouragement to
Berlin," says the New York "Journal
of Commerce." "They still speak of the
situation as critical. But the situation
has not been critical since the harvest."
It is pointed out that Germany entered
on the submarine campaign with the
purpose of reducing Great Britain to
starvation before the harvest. But
"England imported more food last
spring than she did the year before, and
gathered her crops, and they, together
with accumulation of imports, gave an
ascendancy at the beginning of the crop
year of nearly seven months' supply of
food." To describe the situation as
critical, therefore, is "an abuse of
language."

The article goes on to say that it is
palpable that the submarines would
scarcely effect in seven years what they
have not been able to accomplish in the
last seven months, because "the new
construction has already approached
close to, if it has not equalled, the
destruction, and as the steamers ordered
in 1916 are now approaching completion,
and those ordered this year will be
finished in 1918, construction will pre-
sently much exceed the rate of destruc-
tion." Further, the "Journal of Com-
merce" says it is totally erroneous to
claim that construction only equals 25
per cent. of destruction.

A shipyard organized today, or receiv-
ing a contract today, may not add a ton
to the world's shipping for a year and
then begin adding 5,000 tons a month,
or even 10,000. Shipbuilding began to
be stimulated in England very early in
the war probably, but there was no new
business here to speak of till 1916, and
not much in 1916, and it was only seven
months ago that the resumption of the
"ruthless" submarine policy led to the
utmost vigour in pushing ship construc-
tion. Vessels ordered under this impetus
are not yet finished but they will be in
six months, say. Figures derived from
Lloyd's Shipping Register show that in
five and a half weeks last summer, the

new shipping amounted to between
500,000 and 600,000 tons and the rate of
construction was rapidly increasing. This
must be the case where a yard cannot
finish a steamer in less than a year or
two, but may be building five, ten, or
twenty at the same time.

Washington is in a confident mood
about the "U" boat campaign, according
to the "Evening Post." Government
officials, we are told, are taking a long
view, based on increasing efficiency in
naval work, the development of
anti-submarine devices "of the non-
spectacular but useful kind," and the
employment of convoy. It is admitted
that the disadvantages of convoy are
that safety is gained at the expense of
time, and that some contention is likely
to develop in port as a result, but the
article states, this latter difficulty has
probably been overcome by an improved
system of loading and unloading.

There is a good deal of discussion in
the American papers at present con-
cerning an aeroplane motor which has
only recently been completed. Mr.
Baker, Secretary of War, has authorized
an announcement and, according to the
"New York Times," it shows that not
only was the invention of this machine
a remarkable scientific achievement,
"accomplished under circumstances of
the most dramatic character," but also
shows that the new engine is the equal
of the best that has yet produced in
power, speed, serviceability, and min-
imum weight.

"The Times" proceeds to say that
Mr. Baker regards the invention as one
of the greatest things the United States
has accomplished since the nation en-
tered the war. "It brings together in
a single engine the best features of all
types," it adds, "important new
features, and results in a standardised
type of motor which can be produced
rapidly." The machine is called the
"Liberty" motor, and, commenting
upon it in a leading article, the
"World" says that the problem of the
United States Government in providing
for six fleets capable of "blinding" the
German armies on the Western Front
has been to find an acceptable motor
that could be standardised and thus
manufactured by the thousand. "That
accomplished, the great automobile in-
dustry of the United States could be
selectively conscripted for the building
of aeroplanes."

In the first public trial of the
"Liberty" motor it propelled a big
army airplane, and Mr. Roosevelt was a
passenger, "so muffled and bezzotted
that even his friends did not recognise
him at first."—"Times."

The Man Who
Gets There

Is the man who has blood—

real rich red blood and

plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life-
giving, brain nourishing,
strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Price: \$1.25 and \$2.50

POTTED WISDOM.

Beware of the wily Kuchlmann!—Mr.
J. W. Gerrard, in "My Four Years in
Germany."

There is far greater danger of the
starvation of our Allies than of the
starvation of the Germans.—Mr. J. W.
Gerrard.

We must face the fact that the whole
German nation from the slum to the
palace is united against us.—Mr. Ben-
Tillet, M.P.

We can force England to recognise our
supremacy in Belgium.—Von Tirpitz.

The war has been prolonged by sec-
tionism; it will be shortened by soli-
darity.—Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Balfour's visit to the United States
started a new era.—United States Amba-
sador.

The Pension Ministry has saved the
country from tragedy and discontent.—
Sir Robert Jones.

The use of deadly weapons by provoked
husbands towards their wives cannot be
allowed.—Mr. Justice McCardie.

Hansforth against the Prussians there
should be only one immense people in
arms.—Mr. Lloyd George.

If the Home Office, the Public Prosecu-
tor and the Law Officers of the Crown
had done their duty the hon. gentlemen
connected with the pacifist movement
would now be in penal servitude for high
treason.—Mr. Clem. Edwards.

There is not a seaman on the board
(Allied Council) to control strategy, yet
the whole strategy of this war depends on
sea power.—Professor Pollard.

The Catholic Church is repudiating
extremism, and a strong reaction is at
the present moment increasing in growth
in Ireland.—Lord Curzon.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's.

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Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—					
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KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	170	40	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	170	40	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	170	40	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	170	40	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	170	40	10	10	10
WATERBURY'S					
Josephine Dock	170	40	10	10	10
ASBURY					
Harbour Dock	170	40	10	10	10
Laurel Dock	170	40	10	10	10

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MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms
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and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.
Beware of an imitation of the genuine article of low or old name.

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ORDINARY MILK is not always pure.

HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.

ORDINARY MILK is made under a cooked.

ORDINARY MILK often disagrees.

ORDINARY MILK never does.

ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly.

HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.

ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when we need.

HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in puddings, bread,

cakes, custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.

In 3 sizes, 1/8, 2/8 & 11/- (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

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S. S. "HONGKONG."

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to notify the proposed sale by private tender of the hull of the above-named Steamer as she now lies stranded on the East Point of NAUHAU ISLAND, about twenty-five miles from Kwa Chua Wan.

- GENERAL CONDITIONS OF TENDER.
- The vessel is offered for sale as she now lies, with her Engines, Boilers, Anchors and Chains and such other equipment as may be on board, (but no cargo is to be considered in the tender).
 - The vessel is now guarded by the French authorities.
 - All tenders should reach the Office of the Undersigned on or before Noon, SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1918.
 - A Deposit must accompany each tender, the amount of which may be learned at this Office, said Deposit will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.
 - The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender. Further particulars regarding the conditions of sale, and a list of fittings and fixtures to be sold with the ship, can be obtained on application from the Undersigned.
- HUGHES & HOUGH.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on
TUESDAY,
the 5th February, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield sofas, Card Tables, &c., Bed-room Furniture, comprising Double and Single Beds, and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Heating Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screen, Blackwood Furniture, including large 4-Fold Blackwood Screen with 6-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe, &c.

Also
Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fine Brasses, &c.

Two PIANOS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 30, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on
MONDAY,
the 4th February, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SEVERAL CASES OF PROVISIONS, &c., &c., &c.

Comprising:—
Bottled Sweets, Honey and Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Cereals, Soup, Sliced Bacon, Flour, Sugar, Grape Juice in Glass Bottles, Starch, Sapallo, &c., &c.

And
Sundry Enamelled Ware.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 31, 1918.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. DOO CHUKUNG KEE, to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),
the 2nd February, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his premises "The Old Post Office Building" Queen's Road Central.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHINESE PORCELAINS,
KAKEMONOS, CURIOS,
&c., &c.,
Comprising:—

A large variety of coloured and 2-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases and Figures, &c., Old Brasses, including Inlaid Barons of the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Pakinase Cloisonne, Amber and Jadestone Ornaments, Beads, Carved Bamboo Ware, Kakemonos and Wall Hangings, Jade-stone Charms, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., and a large number of Old Fan Bottles.

Also
Fine Jadestone Inlaid Screens, Plaques, &c.

The greater portion of the above stock has recently arrived from the North and includes pieces from the Ming, Kanghi, Yungching, Kienlung and Tzongtong Periods.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Thursday, 31st inst., at 9 a.m.

Terms—Cash.
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Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 31, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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TUESDAY,
the 5th February, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

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in two volumes, with the Additional Plates

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One ROULETTE TABLE and WHEEL.

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Hongkong, Jan. 31, 1918.

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FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

MOTOR YACHT
Built 1916, had very little usage, Hull Teakwood
Length, water-line 28' 6" over all 35'
Beam 7'
Draft 3' 6"
Motor "Scorpio", Heavy duty 14 H.P.
Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.
Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.

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TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed houses in Kowloon. Apply to
RUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, August 21, 1917.

A "BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF CHINA."

[BY DR. ARTHUR SMITH.]

The following lecture was delivered at the British Legation, Peking, on the 18th inst., before the North China Union Language School:—

To be invited to speak to an audience like this in the British Legation is an honour. The last time I had that privilege was on the 19th of August in 1900, the Sunday following the raising of the siege in Peking. Lord Macartney was rather proud of an inscription which he wrote for a monument to the soldiers who died in the Crimean War, because there was "not an adjective in it."

The same might be said of the monument on the canal opposite to the gate of this Legation—"20th June—14th August, 1900"—with a good deal to be read between the lines! And a short distance further on around a corner the significant motto on a battered wall, "Let Us Forget." In the middle "nineties" of the last century a few enterprising travellers made the discovery that 130 miles east of Tientsin, where the sea and the land met, there was a beach, and that it would make a good summer resort. This was the beginning of P'ai Tai Ho.

Before that time foreigners in Peking had been in the habit of going to the temples in the Western Hills. These had their strong points, and so had the sea, and the contest between them as to their respective merits waxed as warm as the weather.

But in 1900 (when we all enjoyed the somewhat chaotic hospitality of the British Legation) it was a matter of general agreement that neither the Western Mountains, the Eastern Sea, nor any other place was on the whole so healthful as Peking itself! So here we remained for six and fifty days.

To-day we are here representing two different countries, between whom—as often happens with near relatives—there has sometimes been no love lost.

For this our school textbooks of history have been in part responsible. Undue stress has been placed upon the eccentricities of King George III. and Lord North, and not enough made of the strong opposition to them both in Parliament and among the people. I read the other day of an American school-boy of the too common type who just hated England. But he happened to see a historical poem, in which occurred these two lines:—

"And always from the top-most tower
The flag of England flew."

The grandeur of it overcame him, and he became as ardent an admirer as he had been a cordial hater.

For my part I never go into the British Legation without thinking of the great past which has made the British Empire what it is to-day.

We have here before us a large map of China to visualize our impressions of this land. I will, however, not say to all of you (but only to the new comers) what I used to say to audiences in America:—

"I have hung up the map, not because I suppose you to be ignorant of Chinese geography, but because I know you to be so!"

Last year, 1917, it was just 400 years since Western nations as distinguished from individuals, came to China, the Portuguese first, then the Spanish and the Dutch, the British much later. (Americans did not appear until 1784, the year following the end of the Revolutionary War.) When at the close of the first war between Great Britain and China the treaty of peace was under consideration at Nanking in the summer of 1842, there was nothing to prevent Britain from taking over the whole of China. Why did she not do it? It might have been a good thing for China if she had been a good thing for somebody that could manage her, but it might not have been a good thing for Britain, but that is not now a live issue. The world owes a great debt for

THE ORIENTAL COTTON MILL FIRE.

CASE AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANIES IN SUPREME COURT.

In H.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai last week before His Honour Judge Sir Haviland de Saumarez, a case was called on between the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. (plaintiffs), and the Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd., the South British Insurance Co., Ltd., the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., and the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd. (defendants).

The claim was for Tls. 45,654.50 being the market value on the 13th October, 1917, of cotton destroyed by fire on the 14th October, 1917, for which cotton the plaintiffs were responsible and which cotton was insured against fire under policies issued by the defendants.

Mr. Duncan McNeill appeared for the South British and the Yangtze Companies; Mr. R. N. Macleod for the Lancashire Co., and Mr. E. W. Godfrey for the Employers' Liability Co.

Addressing the court Mr. McNeill said that since the writ was issued he was instructed that two of the defendant companies had accepted liability and paid their share of the amount claimed. The companies in question were the South British and the Yangtze, and counsel therefore applied for permission to amend the writ by striking out their names.

Mr. Hays said he was instructed to take this opportunity of saying that his client had paid the claim, not under pressure of any legal proceedings.

His Lordship—I don't see that you are entitled to make any statement. There are other cases coming on.

Mr. Godfrey said that with regard to the Employers' Liability Co., for whom he appeared, the position was this: that Messrs. Arnold Bros., who were the managers of the Oriental Cotton Co. (the plaintiffs), also represented, as agents, the Employers' Liability Co. As Messrs. Arnold could not act in a dual capacity certain instructions were given by telegram from the Head Office to Mr. O'Neill to act in the matter; and as a result certain instructions were given by the Employers' Liability Co. to Mr. O'Neill, who was adjusting in matters to act for them in conjunction with certain other parties. Counsel's original instructions were to appear and ask for pleadings, but the following telegram had been received from the Head Office this morning:—

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The Court then rose.

Professor Herbert A. Giles has written a long list of works on China, including his great Chinese Dictionary and Chinese Biographical Dictionary, the latter using much material which Mr. Parker had collected. Professor Edwin H. Parker, another British sinologue, is also the author of numerous excellent books on China, one of the latest being "Ancient China Simplified," chapters describing all aspects of ancient Chinese life in different dynasties from the earliest times with sketch maps of the areas described. Sinologues are apt to be very intolerant of one another when they differ, which generally speaking was all the time. The disputes between Mr. Giles and Mr. Parker in the old "China Review" added much to the gaiety of nations. (According to Mr. Parker, Mr. Giles once wrote to him proposing that they should "bury the hatchet," adding:—"Together we can stand against the world." Mr. Parker said that he replied:—"I know we can, and we can do it without!" A Shanghai sinologue reviewed Mr. Parker's book just mentioned, under the ironic title:—"Ancient China Remodelled!" Two British Legation physicians made important contributions to our knowledge of China. One of them, Dr. F. Renzie, was in Peking when the Legation was opened after the Treaty of Tientsin (October, 1860) and kept a most readable and illuminating diary of events otherwise unrecorded. The other, Dr. S. W. Bushell, has adorned the subject of Chinese Art, and his two volumes published at government expense and at a popular price have become a standard. Mr. Walters, Professor T. L. Bullock, and Mr. Playfair, all British Consuls, have each added something of value to our knowledge of China. Mr. Clennell's volume on the Historical Development of Religion in China is one of the latest contributions to this long list.

There never was a time in the history of China when there was so much attention paid to it as to-day. Never were there so many books on China, nor so many interesting and frequently informing articles. This means not only that China is becoming better known, but that the actual and still more the potential importance of China is increasingly recognized. We are in the habit of emphasizing the "leading" features of China's history which are nowhere else found in combination. These are comparative isolation, indefinite duration, slow development, superiority to environment and an overwhelming preponderance of resident forces in China's evolution. No country that is or was ever so little to outside influences. Wide oceans, lofty mountains, impassable deserts, and language incomprehensible to outsiders kept China from age to age to herself, and kept others out. Nothing at all resembling this to be found elsewhere in human history, considering the mass of people concerned. Sir Archibald Colquhoun has said that to understand China we must multiply indefinite duration by practically infinite numbers, for although the popular notion of "four hundred millions of Chinese" is almost certainly a gross exaggeration, when we take account of successive generations for centuries and millenniums, the impression is simply overwhelming.

The Chinese are not merely a race of human beings, but a group of more or less similar races pressed together, like brick-tea in a mould, until the different parts once widely different are quite indistinguishable.

It used to be lightly observed that China was a case of "arrested development." Printing, gunpowder, and the mariner's compass were all taken at Chinese in origin, yet the Chinese had to get their gunpowder ended in fire-crackers on ponderous jingalls, and their clumsy junks (patterned after the domestic duck and not like western craft after the deep-water fish) never except by accident got anywhere. But since 1900, and especially since 1911, we do not hear any longer that China is a case of "arrested development," though in recent years some of her developments would seem liable to arrest if anyone could arrest them!

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China offers a vast field for study. We should all, officials, merchants, missionaries and travellers, rather and impart as much knowledge of this great country and this great people as we can. By according to our measures shall we contribute to the regeneration of China and ultimately to the welfare of the world? F. T. HARRIS.

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FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. T. H. HUN FAN, a Chinese who has turned in Shanghai, has been in the service of the European Office and Merchants in Shanghai for ten years. He has a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is a native speaker of English. He has also had knowledge of French and Italian. There are few persons in the Chinese language who are so well qualified as Mr. H. F. HUN FAN. Office at No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

THE NEW PANGCHU REMEDY, THERAPION NO. 1, THERAPION NO. 2, THERAPION NO. 3.

THE NEW PANGCHU REMEDY, THERAPION NO. 1, THER

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE ITALIAN ATTACK AT ASIAGO.

FIFTY NEW ENEMY BATTERIES REVEALED.

London, Jan. 30. An Italian semi-official statement says that the violent artillery preparation preceding the Asiago operation revealed 50 new enemy batteries. Nevertheless, the Italian infantry surprised the enemy in bright moonlight early on Monday morning and captured Chiesa-di-San Francesco and Col-del-Rosso. They lost them but regained them after a stubborn fight. The struggle for Cima-di-Val Della, fluctuated but remained firmly in Italian hands.

THE LOSS OF THE "ARAGON."

NARRATIVES BY SURVIVORS.

London, Jan. 31. Letters from survivors published in the Press describing the loss of the *Aragon* state that there were troops on board. The steamer was torpedoed after parting company with the troopship twelve miles from their destination. The *Aragon* sank in fifteen minutes with hundreds of troops on board still singing. There were also fifty nurses on board. An officer writes that his men, in response to the bugle, formed up splendidly on deck. They helped the nurses into the boats and never offered to get in themselves. Although the ship was heeling and sinking rapidly, the soldiers stood still. The ship heeled so far that they fell on the writer against the railings. It was only then that the Colonel gave orders to abandon the ship. The writer clutched a bar and remained floating in the water until he was rescued by a boat. A nurse writes saying how the Tommies standing at their posts, cheered the nurses as they left in the boats. She saw the *Aragon's* bows in the air, and yet the troops were singing. Several tin snare steamed up and were soon actively engaged in rescuing the men who were struggling in the water. A funny sight amid the tragedy was that of an officer who always wore a monocle on board the ship, sitting on a raft on the sea still wearing his monocle. Amid the rescue work another dreadful explosion occurred and a destroyer crammed with troops just rescued was torpedoed and sunk. It was terrible to see the poor boys go down again.

THE SUBMARINE PIRACY.

BRITISH RETURNS.

London, Jan. 30. The Admiralty return for the past week shows:—
Arrivals..... 2,852
Sailings..... 2,800
Sunk (over 1,000 tons)..... 9
Sunk (under 1,000 tons)..... 6
Unsuccessfully attacked..... 8
One fishing vessel was also sunk.

FRENCH RETURNS.

The French official return shows:—
Arrivals..... 731
Sailings..... 863
Sunk (over 1,000 tons)..... 1
Sunk (under 1,000 tons)..... 8
Unsuccessfully attacked..... 8
One belonged to the previous week.

ITALIAN RETURNS.

The Italian official returns show:—
Arrivals..... 446
Sailings..... 430
Steamer sunk (over 1,500 tons)..... 2
Sailing ships sunk (under 100 tons)..... 2
One damaged steamer reached port.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN EGYPT.

London, Jan. 30. The Press Bureau announces that the Duke of Connaught has arrived in Egypt. His Royal Highness has been deputed by the King to visit the Egyptian Command.

THE LONDON AIR-RAID.

FURTHER CASUALTIES.

London, Jan. 31. In addition to the official casualty list already reported, eight people were killed in one house, on the outskirts of London, in Tuesday's raid.

ARAB SUCCESSES AGAINST THE TURKS.

London, Jan. 31. A War Office communiqué states that the Arabs, have occupied a Turkish post to the northward of Meana, making the garrison prisoners. They also routed Turkish forces in the same neighbourhood, capturing prisoners.

A WORKMEN'S AND PEASANTS' RED ARMY.

London, Jan. 30. A wireless message from Russia states that M. Lenin, in a decree assigns 20,000,000 rubles for the organisation of a Workmen's and Peasants' Red Army.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 31. Silver is quoted at 39½. There is no demand and the Market is quiet.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE AIR-RAIDS ON LONDON.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

London, Jan. 30. An official message states:—
About fifteen hostile machines delivered a number of attacks against London, but none penetrated the capital.
One group crossed Thames Isle and proceeded towards London, but our guns turned them back. Simultaneously three or four crossed the Essex coast. They failed to penetrate our outer defences. A single aeroplane later passed round the north and west of London and dropped bombs in the south-western outskirts. Simultaneously another bombed the north-eastern outskirts, where there were no casualties and no damage by gunfire. Later they were turned back. Others were between London and the Kent and Essex coast, three or four of which were engaged. A final attack between 11.30 and midnight, was equally unsuccessful. There were a few casualties in the south-western outskirts where our aeroplanes engaged the enemy machines. All of ours returned.

FURTHER CASUALTIES.

London, Jan. 30. The Press Bureau announces: Three were killed and ten injured in last night's air raid. It is feared that six other bodies are buried in the wreckage of a house.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, Jan. 30. A German official message says: Our aviators successfully bombed London, Southend, Dunkirk, Gravelines and Calais.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

TWO ENEMY DIVISIONS DESTROYED.

London, Jan. 30. An Italian official message states:—
We captured Col-del-Rosso and Col-de-Chele on Monday and withstood numerous counter-attacks.
We captured Mount Valbella yesterday, almost completely destroying two enemy divisions.
Our captures so far are a hundred officers, 2,500 men, six guns, a hundred machine guns, numerous trench-mortars and several thousand rifles.
We brought down seventeen aeroplanes in two days.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official message says:—
Strong Italian forces maintained their attack on Asiago Plateau. We gave up Monte-di-Vallbella and Col-del-Rosso, after severe fighting.

THE RECENT LOSS OF A BRITISH TRANSPORT.

London, Jan. 30. The Admiralty states that the losses announced in the House of Commons on 23rd inst. were the transport *Aragon*, torpedoed and sunk on December 30th, and the auxiliary *Omanesh*, mined and sunk on December 31st, both in the same locality in the eastern Mediterranean.
The destroyer called on 7th inst. was torpedoed and sunk whilst picking up the *Aragon's* survivors.
The *Aragon's* casualties were 610, including Captain Bateman, and *Omanesh's* casualties 119, including Captain Mason and eight nurses.

THE DARDANELLES FIGHT.

London, Jan. 30. In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, announced that six officers and 127 men were killed and twenty-seven men wounded in the Dardanelles naval action with the *Geddes* and *Brylau*.

STRIKES IN GERMANY.

SPREADING WITH ALARMING RAPIDITY.

London, Jan. 30. Reports reaching Zurich, Copenhagen and Amsterdam agree that the strikes in Germany are spreading with alarming rapidity.
The *Forwards* on January 29th said: "The war industry in Berlin and neighbourhood is at a standstill. A quarter of a million people are striking and fifty thousand more are coming out in the course of the day. Big strikes have also broken out at Nuremberg and Hamburg, where all the employees of the Vulcan Shipyard are idle and the police brutally dispersed demonstrators." The *Forwards* asserts that all the workers in the Kiel naval yards are idle. The bakeries are guarded by police, supplied with machine guns.
Other reports state that the miners are increasingly joining the strikers. The police prohibited a railway-men's demonstration at the eleventh hour in Berlin.
The *Forwards*, after announcing that the strike extends to almost the entire armament industry, says that those responsible for German policy must remember that movements like the present are only temporarily upheld by force. Agreement can only be reached by justice. The Government is confronted by the last decisive test.
The *Tagesspiegel* says the strike continues to spread.

THE BERLIN STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30. The *Forwards* states that the Berlin strikers' demands are:—
1.—Peace without annexations or indemnities, based on self-determination by the peoples.
2.—Labour participation in the peace negotiations.
3.—Seizure of all food stocks for more effective and fair distribution.
4.—Immediate abolition of State seizure and military control of industry.
5.—Liberation of political prisoners.
6.—Democratisation of the entire State organisation.
7.—Introduction of a general, secret, equal suffrage in the Prussian Lower House.
8.—Free expression of opinion for newspapers and meetings.

A STRIKE AT KRUPPS.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30. Labourers arriving at Oldenzaal state that the strike is breaking out at Gelsenkirchen.
The *Neue Allgemeine Zeitung* says "there is no strike worth mentioning at Krupps." This is the first mention of a strike at Krupps.

500,000 ON STRIKE.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 30. Half a million people were on strike in Berlin yesterday.

SOCIALISTS ARRIVING AT BERLIN FROM ALL PARTS.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30. Socialist representatives from all parts of Germany and Austria are arriving at Berlin, also Rhineland and Westphalian Deputies, who report that the miners are joining in ever-increasing numbers. Four thousand miners in this area were out on January 28, where hundreds of thousands are employed. Nine mines are affected.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

A MAXIMALIST STATEMENT.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 31. An official Maximalist statement says:—
Everything indicates that the general strikes in Austria has shaken to the foundations the Austro-German annexationist policy in the East.
Formerly Germany decided to unite the occupied provinces with herself by a Customs agreement and railways, but the Austrian workmen compelled Count Czernin to dissociate himself from the German annexationist plan. If Austria refuses to adopt the German plan of putting the Emperor Karl on the throne of Poland, the whole of the Central Powers' eastern plans will collapse. Peace will not be concluded at Brest-Litovsk, but in the streets of Vienna and Berlin. It is the Russian Revolution refuses to compromise with the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs, victory will be hers.

PEACE WITHOUT ANNEXATIONS IMPOSSIBLE.

London, Jan. 30. A Petrograd telegram says that at the Soviet Congress M. Trotsky admitted that peace without annexation was impossible.

DELEGATIONS REASSEMBLED.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30. The Peace Delegations have reassembled at Brest-Litovsk, including Dr. Kuehlmann, Count Czernin and M. Trotsky.

HOW CAPTURED GERMAN SHIP-PING IS EMPLOYED.

London, Jan. 30. Reuters Correspondent at American Headquarters in France says that approximately half a million tons of former German shipping is engaged in bringing the American Army to France.
The steamers include the cream of Germany's merchant marine, notably the *Vaterland*, *America*, *Oceanic*, *Kaiser Wilhelm II*, *Kaiser Wilhelm II* and the *Barbarossa*.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

London, Jan. 30. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
Our patrol successfully attacked a post north-eastward of Havrincourt, killing and prisoner a number of the garrison. Further casualties were inflicted on the enemy in patrol encounters in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt, where we captured a machine-gun.

AVIATION ACTIVITY.

Reporting on aviation, the Field-Marshal says: Vigorously and all day we bombed billets, dumps and aerodromes, while low fliers machine-gunned enemy troops. The enemy often attacked our aeroplanes. We brought down eight and drove down four others. Three of ours are missing. The enemy bombed our forward areas last night. We attacked billets and communications.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.

London, Jan. 30. The Admiralty announces: Naval aircraft dropped many bombs on Cooksbridge aerodrome. The sheds and hangars were well straddled and fire broke out. Our machines brought down two enemy machines during patrol. All of ours returned.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

London, Jan. 31. A French communiqué reports fairly great reciprocal artillery activity in the Meuse region, on the Gaurieres Wood front and in Woerwa. In the last-named front an enemy raid was repulsed.

THE ALLIED WAR COUNCIL AT PARIS.

A PRELIMINARY MEETING.

PARIS, Jan. 30. The Allied War Council meets to-day under the presidency of M. Clemenceau. General Pershing, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, General Cadorna and several French Generals with Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Orlando, held a preparatory meeting.

CONSERVING MAN-POWER.

London, Jan. 30. In the House of Commons, Mr. Outthwaite, Liberal Member for Hanley, suggested that in order to conserve man-power the British Army on the West Front should remain on the defensive until American reinforcements have arrived.
Mr. Bonar Law, replying, emphasised that the Government fully realised the necessity, not merely from the humanitarian viewpoint, but from the viewpoint of winning the war, of conserving man-power.

BIG VIENNESE FLOUR MILL DESTROYED.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30. The *Forwards* announces a great disaster at Vienna, where the biggest flour mill, which was the chief supplier of the city, was burnt down.
The machinery and all the stocks of grain and flour were destroyed.

SWEDES IN FINLAND.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 30. The Swedish Government is preparing to send warships to Finland for the repatriation of Swedes.

THE ELECTORAL REFORM BILL.

COMMONS REJECT LORDS' AMENDMENT.

London, Jan. 30. In the House of Commons the proportional representation proposals inserted by the House of Lords in the Electoral Reform Bill were rejected by 223 to 113.
The question was left to the House, the Government not using the whip.

STRIKES SPREADING IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 29. Provincial reports indicate that the agitation due to high prices is more now accentuated.
The Barcelona strikers are still out and the movement is spreading to new industries.
There is the same likelihood of a general strike in the mine-fields of Asturias.

THE FLOOD DISASTER IN AUSTRALIA.

TOWN COMPLETELY SUBMERGED.

BRISBANE, Jan. 30. There are meagre wireless details from Mackay, but it is known that many perished.
An immense tidal wave accompanied the cyclone and the town was completely submerged. Three vessels were lost and others damaged.
All the wharves and sugar stores collapsed. It is estimated that sugar valued at £500,000 was in store.
The Mackay railway and telegraph are dislocated.
The Government is sending relief.

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

Even the slightest tickling or hoarseness in the throat may be the forerunner of a dangerous illness. Stop it at once with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

STRENGTH.

Pte. H.C. Umrigar, "B" Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 28th January, 1918.
Or. A. E. Silkestone, Artillery Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 28th January, 1918.
The Administrative Commandant records, with deep regret, the death of Sapper A.H.G. Jackson, Engineer Company, on 31st January, 1918.

TRANSFERS.

No. 734 Pte. J. Martin, Signalling Section, is transferred to "B" Company, 3rd Battalion, dated 29th January, 1918.

LEAVE.

Sergeant J. R. Kinghorn, Engineer Company, is granted one year's leave from 1st February, 1918.
Pte. E. W. Abney, "A" Company, is granted 100 days' leave from 4.3.18.
Pte. E. D. McNicoll, "A" Company, is granted 3 months' extension of leave, from 12.1.18.

DISCIPLINE.

At a District Court Martial held at Hongkong on 24th January, 1918, No. 572 Pte. R.E. Bellis was arraigned on the following charges:—
Failing to appear at the place of parade ordered by his Commanding Officer.
Finding—Guilty.

Sentence—14 days detention, of which 7 days was remitted by H.E. the Governor.

COMMUNICATIONS DRILL.

At Headquarters on Tuesday, 5th February, at 6 p.m. Officers and N.C.O.s of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N.C.O.s may attend if they so desire. Platoon Drill will be practised.

LECTURE.

At Headquarters, Friday, 8th February, at 8 p.m. Subject, Military Engineering.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES.

SUNDAY, 3rd instant.—
Right and Left half Companies. Full charge practice at Belchers Battery. Parade at 9 a.m.
Tuesday, 5th and Thursday, 7th inst.—
Right and Left half Companies. All Officers and N.C.O.s. Musterly instruction at H.E.D.C. Headquarters at 5.15 p.m.
FRIDAY, 8th instant.—
7.30 a.m. Right half Company. Full parade at Belchers Battery.
5.15 p.m. Left half Company. Full parade at Belchers Battery.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

PARADES.

1st to 8th February.
E.L. Manning nightly at Belchers and Lyceum. Exercises as per Rotem posted at Headquarters.
Engine drivers at 6 p.m.
Electricians at 6.15 p.m.
Officers next for duty—Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Marley, Lyceum, 2nd Lieut. Hill, Storekeepers, 2nd Lieut. Brown.

CRICKET.

Men as detailed by the Company Sergeant-Major, will first play at King's Park Range on Sunday, 3rd February at 9 a.m. Dress Drill order, with tidesma, pouches and 20 rounds ammunition.
Detail of duties at Lyceum from 1st to 16th February, is posted at Headquarters.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" Company.
MONDAY, 4th inst.—
4.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon. Annual Musterly Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15, at King's Park Range. Dress Drill order with pouches.
TUESDAY, 5th inst.—
4.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons. Annual Musterly Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16, and 17, at King's Park Range. Dress Drill order with pouches.
5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon, on Cricket Ground. Platoon drill, dress, drill order.
"B" Company.
MONDAY, 4th inst.—
5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, at Kowloon Drill order with pouches.
TUESDAY, 5th inst.—
4.30 p.m. No. 1 and 2 Platoons, on Cricket Ground. Platoon Drill. Dress Drill order.

WATERWORKS COMPANY.

Dress for all parades clean fatigue and putties.
MONDAY, 4th instant.—
5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Dock, Nos. 1 and 2 guns only. Hongkong residents protected by launch from Queen's Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 6th instant.—
5.15 p.m. Drill at Headquarters Nos. 3 and 4 guns only.
THURSDAY, 7th instant.—
5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend: Ptes. Field, Irvine, Logan, McKenna, Pinnock, and Wainman.
FRIDAY, 8th instant.—
4.30 p.m. Annual Musterly Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15 at King's Park Range. Dress Drill order with pouches.
WEDNESDAY, 6th instant.—
4.40 p.m. Annual Musterly Course, Part 2, Practices 13, 14 and 15 at King's Park Range. Dress Drill order with pouches.
THURSDAY, 7th instant.—
5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress order without rifle.
FRIDAY, 8th instant.—
5.15 p.m. "A" Class Signallers. Instruction under Sergeant Mitchellmore at Belchers Battery. Dress Drill order with pouches. Sergeant Mitchellmore, (Press Class Fatigue).

HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has, classifies it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm from the Trachea and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

PRICES: \$1.00 and \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

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TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

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and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

SAFETY! SAFETY! SAFETY!
CLEAN! WATERPROOF! SNOWPROOF!

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VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT at 9.15.

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THE ROYAL ILLUSIONIST

DIRECT FROM THE LEADING THEATRES OF THE WORLD, AND

HIS COMPANY

Headed by The Beautiful BARBARA BABINGTON.

SEE The Indian Rope Trick,
SEE From Film to Life,
SEE Catching Bullet Shots from Guns,
SEE Air Hypnotism,
SEE Morocco.

GOLDIN, The World's Greatest Magician.
GOLDIN, The Monarch of Mystery.
GOLDIN, The Invader of the Occult.
GOLDIN, The Revealer of the Black Art.
GOLDIN and the same big Oriental Company which has created unparalleled astonishment everywhere.

SATURDAY at 5 p.m. SPECIAL MATINEE for CHILDREN.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

PRICES \$2, \$1 & 50 Cents.

Orders for Cadet Company by Maj. Lieut. J. E. W. Baird.

CHURCH PARADES.

SUNDAY, 3rd instant.—
Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at the Star Ferry, Hongkong side, at 10.30 p.m.
Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in at the Star Ferry, Kowloon side, at 10.15 a.m. Band to carry instruments.
MONDAY, 4th inst.—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Kennedy Road Range.
5.30 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters.
WEDNESDAY, 6th inst.—
5.15 p.m. "B" Class Signallers—Instruction under Sergeant Mitchellmore at Belchers Battery. (Dress Clean Fatigue).
Note: Sergeant Merryfield, R.G.A. will attend all these Signalling Parades.
FRIDAY, 8th instant.—
5.15 p.m. Musterly Instruction—All signallers who have not passed the Musterly Course (R.E.T.) parade under C. S. M. Blair, Happy Valley. (Drill order).
STRIKES BREAKER ACTIONS.

TUESDAY, 5th instant.—
5.15 p.m. Drill at Headquarters.

MONDAY, 4th instant.—
5.15 p.m. Annual Musterly Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15 at King's Park Range. Dress Drill order with pouches.
WEDNESDAY, 6th instant.—
4.40 p.m. Annual Musterly Course, Part 2, Practices 13, 14 and 15 at King's Park Range. Dress Drill order with pouches.
THURSDAY, 7th instant.—
5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress order without rifle.
FRIDAY, 8th instant.—
5.15 p.m. "A" Class Signallers. Instruction under Sergeant Mitchellmore at Belchers Battery. Dress Drill order with pouches. Sergeant Mitchellmore, (Press Class Fatigue).

DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

Get rid of colds quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pulmonary trouble and pneumonia may develop in a few hours. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple thing to do, but the effect is marvellous. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Stock and paid up value.	Options 11.30 A.M.	Last dividend and date.	Approximate Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai \$195,000 b.		Interim of \$2.37 1917. a/c	6 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCE.			
Cantonese \$50,000 b.		\$7 final making \$25 a/c 1915 and Interim of \$15 a/c 1916.	7 1/2 p.c.
North China \$5 T. 115		Final dividend of 15% making 30% for 1916.	6 1/2 p.c.
Union \$100,000 b.		Final of \$30 and bonus of \$10 a/c 1915 and Interim of \$30 a/c 1916.	7 1/2 p.c.
Kiangtong \$20,000 ex. 72		Final of \$15 making \$31 for 1915 and special of \$3 on account 1916.	11 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCE.			
China Fire \$3,000 b.		\$7 and bonus \$3 for 1915.	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire \$50,000 b.		\$37 for 1916.	8 1/2 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships \$50,000 b.		Final of \$5 a/c 1916-1917.	15 1/2 p.c.
Steamships \$1,000 a.		\$1.25 for 1915.	6 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China (Preferred) \$25,000 b.		Int. of 3% a/c 1917.	8 p.c.
(Deferred) \$25,000 a.		Int. of 8% a/c 1917.	19 p.c.
"Shell" Transport \$1,000 b.		a/c final making 7% a/c 1916 free of income tax coupon \$3.	8 1/2 p.c.
"Star Ferry" \$10,000 b.		\$1.50 div. and 30 cents to bonus for year ending 30-4-17.	7 1/2 p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugar \$100,000 b. & a.		\$12 for 1915.	14 1/2 p.c.
Malayan Sugar P. \$5,000 b.		P. \$5 for 1916.	18 1/2 p.c.
MINING.			
Kailash \$1,000 b.		Int. div. of 1% free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1916-1917 coupon No. 9.	7 p.c.
Langkat \$10 T. 14 1/2		Tls. 1 for 1916.	8 1/2 p.c.
Ranb. \$1 \$2.40 b.			
Tromch Mines \$1,000 a.		1% interim making 4% a/c 1916.	15 p.c.
Ural Carbons \$1,000 a.		9% for 1915.	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves \$50,000 a.		\$5 div. and \$4 bonus making \$10 a/c 1917.	16 p.c.
H. E. & Wampoa Docks \$1,000 b.		Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1917.	9 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Docks \$10 T. 50 b.		Tls. 30 for year ending 30-4-17.	12 p.c.
HOTELS, LANDS AND BUILDINGS.			
Hongkong Hotels \$5,000 b.		\$3 1/2 a/c half year ended 30-6-17.	6 1/2 p.c.
Central Hotels \$10,000 r. d.		\$7 a/c 1917.	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Lands \$100,000 r. d.		Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 a/c 1917.	7 1/2 p.c.
Hampden & Kowloon \$10,000 b.		30 cents for 1915.	8 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Lands \$50,000		\$5 for 1915.	6 1/2 p.c.
New Points \$50,000		Final of \$3 making \$8 a/c 1917.	7 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50 T. 51		5% a/c half year 30-6-17.	7 1/2 p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Swon T. 50 T. 17 1/2		Tls. 20 for year ending 31-10-17.	5 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50 T. 12 1/2 a.		Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-17.	5 p.c.
Kung Yik T. 10 T. 14.10 b.		Tls. 2 for 1917.	12 p.c.
Wagassoon T. 5 T. 8 1/2 b.			
Oriental T. 40 b.			
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneo \$1,000 b.		\$6 ch. for 1916.	9 1/2 p.c.
Smith & Pownall \$1,000 b.		\$5 p.c. for year ending 29-6-15.	
China-Provident \$1,000 b.		cents for 1916.	8 1/2 p.c.
dry Farm \$5,000 a.		\$2 for year ending 31-7-17.	12 p.c.
Green Islands \$7,000 a.		20 cents for 1916.	11 p.c.
Hongkong Electric \$10,000 b.		\$2 1/2 a/c 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents.	8 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice \$2,000 b.		\$3 interim a/c 1917.	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes \$1,000 a.		\$1 interim a/c 1917.	10 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways \$6,000 b. 61 a.		Interim of 2 1/2% a/c 1917.	12 p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry \$10		\$1 a/c year 31-5-17.	10 p.c.
Peak Tramways \$10,000 a.		7% for 1916/1917.	7 1/2 p.c.
do. (new) \$1,000 cents			
Steam Laundry \$5,000		25 cents for year 31-5-17.	11 1/2 p.c.
Union Waterworks \$5,000		\$1.25 for 1916.	9 p.c.
Watsons \$10,000		30 cents for 1916.	10 p.c.
William Powell \$7,000 b.		50 cents for 1915/1916.	

— Sellers —
— Buyers —

Telegraphic Add.: "KALITO"
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Share and General Brokers

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